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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The President's Specie Payment Message

To be Sent to Congress To-day.

Return of Artillery to Fortress Monroe.

THE OPINIONS OF JUDGE KELLEY.

He Thinks Grant's Project Impracticable

Work of the Tribunal Yesterday.

Tweedie Field's Wordy Argument.

The Democrats Weakening as to Florida.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1877.

The President's Financial Message.

The President yesterday completed his special message on the resumption of specie payments, and submitted it to his Cabinet to-day for their consideration. The message was read and generally approved. The President has decided to transmit this document to Congress to-morrow. The main features of the message have been anticipated in these dispatches.

Artillery to be Sent Away.

The threatening outlook of the political situation, necessitating the concentration of a considerable body of troops at the capital, and the impending danger seeming to have passed, it is proposed to re-establish an artillery school at Fortress Monroe. The batteries which were withdrawn from the school to form part of the Washington garrison will return to that station early next week. There is no disposition to order any more of the garrison away from the city at present.

Judge Kelley's View of Grant's Financial Project.

Judge Kelley, who has devoted his long public career to questions of finance, trade and tariff, says that though the President is mistaken in his facts and conclusions, a modification of the law substituting the first of January, 1879, as the day for resumption would be an act of humanity, as it would, by precipitating the crisis, the shadow of which has destroyed confidence and paralyzed production, give the people relief from nearly two years more of suffering which is before them under the act as it now stands, and that could be be convinced of the impossibility of repealing the act as it now stands, he would vote for such a modification. The President, he says, ignores the fact that we have to pay two hundred and fifty millions annually in coin on that which will produce coin or its equivalent in foreign markets before we approach the unrestricted commercial exchanges as exhibited by the tables of exports and imports. We have to pay interest on our national, State, municipal, corporate and individual. Some of this debt, as in the case of the last issue of Government bonds, bears but four and a half per cent. interest. A much greater amount pays six and even seven per cent., while some of the municipal bonds of California's cities and towns and those of Texas bear ten per cent. interest in coin. Mortgages on improved property in Chicago and other Western cities, of which large amounts are held abroad, bear eight or ten per cent., and the foreigners who have invested largely in Colorado are receiving twelve or fifteen per cent. Next come the dividends on railroad, bank and insurance stocks, which are very largely owned abroad. The country would be surprised to learn how large a sum of rent on improved property in our large cities from New Orleans to Boston is also payable abroad. Our freight bill on commodities carried in foreign bottoms was computed at $70,000,000 in 1870, and cannot be less than $80,000,000 now, to all of which is to be added the passage money of American travelers passing to and fro in foreign vessels, their support while abroad, and the maintenance of the American colonies now found in almost every attractive city or town of Europe. Two hundred and fifty million dollars is a moderate estimate of the sum required to be paid on these accounts annually, so that the excess of $185,000,000 announced by Dr. Young left a balance of $65,000,000 or $70,000,000 to be provided for, which has been done by the shipment of bonds or the mortgage or transfer of also large improved and productive property in large cities. We have not, it is clear, said the Judge, received them in payment for commodities purchased. Our total import of coin and bullion from all countries was $34,479,397, and none of that which came from England as in payment for the purchase of our commodities. The business of England is terribly depressed. Gold is not worth one per cent. per annum in London. The supply and demand is not needed, even to retain the reserve of the bank, and so our four and a half, five and six per cent. bonds are always marketable in that country. Those whose object was to utterly unproductive have invested in our bonds in order to produce interest until business shall revive, and it can be used with advantage at home. Deposited with us at these rates of interest as a call loan, to be withdrawn when needed, and will be suddenly withdrawn whenever the home trade shall revive sufficiently to give it profitable employment. But it is worthy of remark that we are now exporting for reason of our wealth, but of our poverty. It is many years since our production of manufactured goods was as restricted as it is at present and the present year. Prior to the panic of 1873, when, the President says, we "were carrying on speculative enterprises of various kinds and a collapse was inevitable," everybody who had money went into speculation when money became tight.

In answer to the question whether such an act as the President suggested, granting authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for the redemption of legal tender notes, on and after the date provided for resumption, of an adequate amount of gold to meet the very large amount of $300,000,000 of legal tender notes outstanding by the sale of United States bonds, and of the issue of $100,000,000 in bonds at four per cent., with thirty years to run, to be used in funding legal tender notes as they come in, would not hasten resumption, the Judge said he would not discuss the effect of such an act if it could be executed, the withdrawal of such an amount of gold from Europe being simply impossible. Secretary Richardson's statement published in the Commercial of this morning, that the syndicate had sold $21,000,000 of bonds in England, the Bank of England interposed against the removal of any part of the sum in coin, and that the Government was compelled, whether it wished to or not, to invest the money in United States bonds in London. The Geneva award, which was out for $15,500,000, was to be paid, but not only the Bank of England but the British Government interposed their influence to prevent the withdrawal of a large an amount of specie. If the President will carefully consider these facts, with which he was familiar at their representative figure, he will see that to sell bonds for gold to be hoarded would not only be impracticable, but would increase our interest account; and if but partially successful, become such a measure of contraction as would effectually dry up the sources of revenue on which the Government is dependent, by arranging not only our own commerce but that of the world. However, if we are fated to go through the bitter experience the English endured under Peel prostrating industry, nothing would be a measure of humanity to palliate the crisis by adopting the President's suggestions.

The Labors of the Tribunal.

The session of the Electoral Tribunal today presented an assemblage of gentlemen worthy of the great question which, through their ability and patriotism, seeks solution in the spirit of our free institutions. The members of the tribunal are en eminent in the judicial and legislative branches of the Government, and their decision, whatever that may be, will bring to the person who may secure the Chief Magistrate's seat a right which no one will gainsay. Before the high tribunal sat the lawyers in the land—such men as Evarts, Black, O'Conor, Trumbull, Carpenter, Coughton and Matthews. Their deliberations were also conducted with a degree of gravity and decorum which impressed all present with a deep sense of the importance of the issue at stake. The speech of Tweedie Field was very disappointment, characterized more by empty phrasing than solid argument. That of Tucker is unquestionably an able setting forth the grounds of the Democratic claims to the electoral vote of Florida. After the reading of Mr. Kasson spoke on the inability to go behind the certificate, and Mr. McCrary on the futility of the *quo warranto* proceedings. At the close of the speeches made about introducing evidence, Mr. Dennis wanted it introduced. Mr. Evarts said they had none, unless the other side had, and if it had it must be proved according to common law. This will be the first thing up to-morrow at 10. The Democrats will introduce their evidence and Mr. Evarts will object, unless the witnesses are produced in regular order. One of the Democratic objectors, in speaking of the probable duration of the discussion of the Florida question, said that he thought it would be completed by Tuesday; that the great contest would be on Louisiana. It has always been claimed by the Democrats that Florida would be made the test question. It is evident, however, that they are beginning to weaken on this. To-day the tribunal sent for fifty copies of the Florida testimony, which indicates a purpose to investigate the returns. It is certain, if this be commenced, the contest will be impossible of settlement before the close of the present session of Congress, which would result in a new election.

Louisiana Returning Board Not Allowed to Appear Before the Senate Committee.

The House Committee on Powers and Privileges, in secret session to night, decided not to give up the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to the demands of the Senate committee. The return from Vernon parish will be furnished to the Senate committee at their request, but only in custody of Judge Sparks, Chairman of the House committee, who will return it to the House after examined. It is stated that the next testimony before the House committee will be that of the clerk who kept a record of the secret sessions of the Returning Board. It is generally conceded that the efforts of the House committee are simply a scheme to bring discredit upon the action of the Louisiana Returning Board; otherwise what were the Democrats and Republicans doing when at New Orleans to observe the count of the returns of that State?

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 2, 1877.

THAT TALENTED LIAR, MADDOX.

Mr. Maddox continued his testimony to-day under examination of Representative Burchard. While in New Orleans he spoke to several Democrats in a general way, and had interviews with Judge Walker, who proposed introducing him to Baldwin & Co. about the Louisiana case. He showed Chairman Hurlbut's action alluded to in the telegram signed Joseph Hancock, dated New Orleans, December 1st, and addressed to Colonel Pickett, as follows: "Telegraph the party to trust the person you wrote about. It may be to your interest." Witness was desirous of producing letters from Governor Packard to Senator Wadleigh and Governor Wells to Maddox, but wanted time. They we e in the hands of a prominent Republican. It would be no money for their production, and he would take none.

Q.—Did you not agree to take share of the $1,000,000 proposed to be raised by you and Colonel Pickett to affect Louisiana returns, and now you say you would not take any money for producing the letters? A.—When I went to New Orleans I was with a view of examining the canvass for myself. After my interview with the Governor I was satisfied his proposition to his Northern friends could not be met. I did not wish it to be met, but I wished, after the proposition should be carried out, that I had acted on the broad moral ground that it was better to let the people have their rights than to lose them. It was a part of my game to appear to encourage Governor Wells. Wells delivered a letter to President Grant from Governor Wells, intended for submission to the Cabinet, that Governor Wells wanted protection in the discharge of his duties and the President said he should receive a remonstrance. I read the letter to Colonel and an honest declaration of the vote. Witness said he had not been convicted of an infamous crime in Baltimore. He was arrested for negotiating stock supposed to be forged, but it was demonstrated to be genuine. He thought it not immoral to buy a right. Witness was allowed till to-morrow to produce the letters.

Question by Mr. Seelye—Did you not enter into a distinct bargain to control the vote of Louisiana to either the Democratic or Republican party, whichever should furnish $1,000, 000? A.—No.

General Anderson, of the Returning Board, was called. He testified that the board being public and attended by the leading members of both the Republican and Democratic parties. Each side had stenographers to report the proceedings. When the board came into executive session it was to consider the statements of supervisors and affidavits bearing upon the returns. Only officials of the board were present at the compilation of the votes. Mr. Burchard interrogated the witness in regard to the factual character of the testimony. The first piece of testimony was affirmed, charging intimidation. Witness was satisfied, from recollection, that the affidavits were before the board. He remembered the names of two of the affiants, Mr. Lane and Mr. Claner, the latter a supervisor of registration. To witness' knowledge there was no change of Vernon parish's vote from Democratic to Republican; he was not present in the board when the official returns from that parish were opened and the result was, however, in favor of Hunter as District Judge; witness always considered Hunter elected. Subsequently he was formerly Treasurer of State, and was declared elected District Attorney; he served two years; he was defeated, so far as he belonged to a Democratic party; he was always engaged in the election of the official returns of Vernon or any other parish; was not aware of any alterations of returns, and never had any communication with any member of the board regarding the fabrication or destruction of any returns; never knew Maddox twenty-five years, but not intimately.

Question by Mr. Lawrence—Did you have any conversation with him during the time the Returning Board were engaged in their labors last fall? Answer—None whatever. The only conversation I ever had with him was to say "Good morning," and shake hands with him. I never had two minutes talk with him. I will be at the New Orleans of any proposition from Governor Wells to sell out the State or anything connected with such a proposition. Q.—Did you speak with Maddox in Governor Wells' room? A.—I did not meet him in Governor Wells' room, nor anywhere in any other room. Q.—Did Maddox say anything about the use of money to affect the result of the election? A.—Nothing about money or the result of the election. Q.—Did you or Wells give any intimation of any conversation he had with Maddox? A.—None whatever. Q.—Do you know of any negotiation, arrangement or proposition with which Maddox was connected? A.—I do not. Q.—Did you ever hear of any proposition from Wells that there would be $1,000,000 (or $200,030) for him and $200,000 for you? A.—I never heard of it till mentioned here. Q.—I ask if he also wanted smaller sums for the negroes? A.—I never heard of it. Q.—Is it a fact that negroes are on the board? A.—There is one. He would be colored persons, Kenner and Casanave. Q.—Was there any proposition made by any one in relation to the use of money to affect the declaration of the result? A.—No. Dr. W. A. Robeson, Democratic State Senator, came to my room at eleven at night on the 5th of November, and asked me if I said to me there was an opportunity to make a good thing, and that I would get $250,000 if I would influence the State Board? I positively replied that that was a subject that I did not wish to enter into. He asked me to think over it; I replied that it would be useless for me to do so, and before he left the room he exacted a promise of me to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel at six o'clock the next evening; I promised to meet him on the 6th of November, and said to me there was an opportunity to make a good thing, and that I would get $250,000 if I would influence the State Board.

The Commercial.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

PATRIOTISM is best instilled by residence abroad.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

How soon are you going to start?

IF TILDEN were to get a fish bone in his throat every Democratic editor in the country would instantly cough.

THE Raleigh, North Carolina, *Sentinel* says that the war bonds of that State ought to be paid to a native "before any ante-war bond is paid to some Yankee who, perhaps belonging to SHERMAN'S bummers, shot a Southern man." This is what the *Post* would term a "humane and just arrangement."

IF misery loves company we can look abroad most lovingly. Last year the number of failures in the financial, wholesale and manufacturing branches of trade in Great Britain was 2,056, a much larger number than was ever before known in a single year, with the exception of 1869 and 1868.

THE *Review*, a weekly Democratic paper published for the past six years at Galion, Ohio, has drawn out from the party in disgust over TILDEN'S serpentile subtlety, and proposes hereafter to direct its untiring efforts in support of the principles that underlie the Republican party and good government.

THE Prohibitionists of New Hampshire apparently do not understand that we cannot save this nation by Spartan laws, or by sacrificing the individual in the State. We want moral obligation, and, with it, moral courage; the sense to see, and the bravery to do, what is right. But we do not want Bourbon auxiliaries in the guise of pseudo philanthropists.

OUR city streets are rapidly being uncovered by the melting away of the snow, showing some of them in a state of unexampled filthiness. Since the first heavy snow in November no effort has been made to clean them, and not a single sanitary regulation has been enforced. Will the proper authorities be kind enough to wake up concerning the matter?

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, a contemporary remarks, begs leave to say that he has not been a particularly happy father for something more than twelve years, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. But suppose he *had* been lately made a father; what business had the newspapers to comment upon or announce that fact? Is everything that happens in a man's family to be paraded in the papers?

WE see that our old friend, Dr. E. A. Woon, took an active part in the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday; and we fear that he was too much interested in that movement to give that attention to the ground hog, yesterday, which he gave with so much earnestness and zeal last year. In view of the meteorological effects that may follow, this negligence is much to be regretted.

OUR export trade for last December, as shown by the report of the Bureau of Statistics for that month, foots up what the New York *Bulletin* calls "a very extraordinary total," the shipments of domestic produce being valued at $76,569,688 in currency, against $64,114,991 in 1875, $61,226,000 in 1874 and $69,457,000 in 1873. This is, without exception, by far the largest amount of products ever exported within one month.

THE buoyant business tone of the Eastern press shows that the feeling on all hands is very pronounced that we are to have not only an active and satisfactory spring business, but that it will set in earlier than usual, owing to the reduced stocks in the hands of country dealers. The President's theories as to the practicability of resuming specie payments in thirty days from date are pretty generally dismissed as after all but an individual opinion, perhaps two or three years in advance of the times.

THE December rainfall in England was the greatest that has been known since 1815, its depth reaching six inches. The accumulations from the higher regions poured down into the low countries, the result being almost a universal deluge. In London alone thousands of families were rendered houseless and homeless, and their small possessions utterly destroyed, but the very money now being raised by voluntary contributions for the personal relief of the suffers, if it had been properly expended, would have effectually prevented the catastrophe.

THERE does not seem to be any good reason why our export trade in fresh meats, now in its infancy, may not eventually be made one of our most important and profitable articles of foreign traffic. During the first week of January, this year, no less than 7,000 tons of fresh meat arrived at Liverpool from the United States, and every ounce of it was readily purchased for consumption, the best going to London and the other large towns, where it was retailed at prices very greatly under those asked by the ordinary butchers. Not only is no complaint made of it, but it is highly approved by good judges.

AN ACT now before the Legislature provides for a commission to codify the laws of the State, and bring them into a smaller compass and more compact form. Our advice to the members is, don't pass it. The codified laws will have to be re-enacted, and there is not the slightest probability that any Legislature can be found willing to take a code nearly as big as Purdon's Digest, read it in each House three times, and agree upon its details. The only effect of a bill to appoint such a commission would be to provide snug places for three commissioners at $5,000 a year. Every previous attempt of a similar kind has failed, signally.

THE Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, very properly refused to make an office-dispensing machine of itself. The idea that because merchants are interested, as taxpayers, in the selection of proper men for office, the Chamber of Commerce should turn itself into a nominating convention is, in our judgment, preposterous. And it is especially so when we see men living in Allegheny city, and others outside of both cities, taking part in a scheme for dictating candidates for this city. The Chamber of Commerce is a body for the settlement of commercial questions; and we are glad to see that, on Thursday, it put itself on the proper ground, and, to that extent, condemned its own action in approving the Presidential Arbitration bill.

ACCORDING to the tables of the *Iron Age*, there were on the first day of the present year 244 furnaces in blast in the United States, and 468 out of blast, exclusive of the furnaces of Texas and Utah, three in number, which are small and supposed to be out of blast. The decrease is less in the number of bituminous than in the number of charcoal and anthracite furnaces, indicating an increased consumption of Western made merchant iron, and an increased proportion of bituminous iron used in its manufacture. The average capacity of the furnaces in blast is greater than that of those out of blast. The recent blowing in of anthracite and coke furnaces, shown by a comparison of present returns with those made in September, "indicates," says the *Age*, "either that the stocks are getting low and that there is a prospective demand for iron at somewhat higher prices, or else that the decline in the price of labor and materials, with the exercise of closer economy, has reduced the cost of manufacture materially."

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. LONG, of this county, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, has prepared the annual Appropriation bill, and we note that his figures very nearly approach those given by us on that subject a few days ago. He estimates the revenue of the State for the year 1877 at $5,922,500. Out of this $2,022,500 must go to the sinking fund, to pay interest on State debts, and to provide for the placing of the new loans upon the market, &c. This leaves $3,900,000 for the general expenses, miscellaneous, charitable and other purposes. There are about $500,000 of the appropriations of 1876 still unpaid, owing to the want of funds. To a very large extent this must be provided for. A summary of the items that *must* be taken into account in appropriating the estimated revenue of the year, gives the following result:

Interest and redemption public debt	$2,022,500
Common and normal schools	1,100,000
Last year's appropriations, not yet paid	500,000
Military—National Guard, etc.	30,000
State charitable institutions—viz: hospitals, insane asylums, penitentiaries, houses of refuge, etc.	700,000
Salaries of State officers	175,000
Public printing, *Legislative Record*, etc.	130,000
President judges of the courts	450,000
Legislative salaries, expenses, etc.	384,000
Associate judges of the courts	40,000
Public buildings and grounds, including gas for the Executive and Legislative buildings	25,000
Geological survey of the State	50,000
Pensions to various persons, as provided by law	35,000
Coal mine inspectors	23,000
Normal schools	40,000
Miscellaneous items, under different laws, and for various objects	310,000
Total	$6,041,500

This, it will be seen, leaves nothing over for outside appropriations, and will compel the State Treasurer, even if this aggregate is not increased, to carry over a part of the appropriations unpaid into next year. It is plain, therefore, that the Legislature cannot do anything this year to help the numerous outside institutions that are appealing to it for aid.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD having succeeded in introducing his TWEED tactics into the House, which was the purpose for which that notorious creature was sent into that body by TILDEN, the Republicans with whom he joined in securing the bill for leaving the Presidency to a High Joint Commission are getting thoroughly disgusted with him. Common sense might have taught any one of these Republicans that any measure which commanded the approval of such a fellow as FIELD was in itself wrong; but we are glad to see that they are now ashamed of association with him. The Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, an earnest High Joint paper, thus pours out its vials of wrath upon one who came within one of being made a High Joint, himself, under the Compromise bill:

> Yesterday's proceedings of the House committee engaged in taking testimony in the Louisiana case only serve to clinch the conviction, now quite general among discreet men of both parties, that the so-called investigation which Mr. David Dudley Field was sent to Congress to conduct is one of the most infamous and scandalous exhibitions of rascality ever known in connection with a Congressional proceeding. Self-convicted thieves and forgers, who by their own showing should be in the penitentiary instead of drawing fees and mileage as witnesses in Washington, self-admitted liars and perjurers, and go-betweens in an attempted bribery, the purpose of which was to secure the electoral vote of Louisiana for Tilden—these are the agencies employed to produce sensational developments intended to influence the arbitration commission in its consideration of the Louisiana case. The job has been so disgustingly overdone as to recoil upon its manipulators and to benefit the persons and interests sought to be injured. It has resulted in strengthening the belief among fair-minded people that the duties of the Louisiana Returning Board were performed fairly, honestly, intelligently and incorruptibly.

A DOUBLE force of men is to be put to work to complete the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and thereby improve the commerce of New Orleans, and other enterprises. Man cannot live on politics alone; he must have a little bread, even if he is compelled to stop talking and go to work to earn it. In this connection the following paragraph from the Louisville *Commercial* is full of weighty suggestion:

> If instead of the vast expenditure for civil war which the Democratic solid South has spent in political disturbances since 1860, one dollar in ten of the amount had been expended in inducing four million enterprising, hard-working immigrants to make their home in the South, what a wonderful scene of prosperity and happiness would appear from the Ohio river to the Gulf. Forty years' bitter trial attest the failure of Democratic policy in the South.

Exactly. The settlement of the Southern States began in the early history of the country. Their natural resources were unequaled; their climate permitted out-door labor throughout the year; fruits and vegetables grew without tillage, and all the necessaries of mankind were at the door; yet their civilization, as compared with the North, is still the civilization of the wooden plow compared with the buggy cultivator. Until within a few years there have been no manufactories in that section which deserved the name, while, with unequaled harbors, there was hardly any commerce. And yet the Democracy desire the civilization represented by the people south of the Potomac river to be elevated as a type of the American civilization of the nineteenth century, and insist that the State governments of the South, which, for thirty years before the war were failures, shall be the models of the administration of the National Government.

MR. CONKLING did *not*, it appears, announce his belief, in his speech before the Senate, that HAYES and WHEELER were elected. The paragraph in that speech in which he was supposed to have made that declaration, is differently printed in the *Congressional Record*, and as the speech thus printed was revised by himself, there can be no question as to what he meant to be understood as saying. We quote:

> It is because I mean, *at every stage which the law and the facts shall justify*, to maintain that the Republican nominee has been chosen Chief Magistrate of the nation; it is because I believe him to be a patriot and incapable of wishing injury or disparagement to his country, that I would have his title so clear that it could never be challenged with a pretext for believing that he, and they who supported him, meant to clutch usurped power, or dared not submit to a fair and constitutional examination of the truth of the election.

He does not say, in this, that the law and the facts justify him in believing HAYES to have been elected, but he does, in effect, say that that is a question to be inquired into. Nobody can doubt that Mr. CONKLING has, for himself, thoroughly investigated both the law and the facts in the case, and that his mind is made up; but it would have been much more manly to have announced his convictions clearly have announced his convictions clearly and to have paltered with words in a double sense. The more the matter is investigated the greater should be the satisfaction of the Republicans that he was left off the High Joint Commission.

CONCERNING the value of the cooked-up evidence of MADDOX and PICKETT before TILDEN'S committee of the House of Representatives, the New York *Times* says:

> We publish a verbatim report of the testimony of Messrs. Pickett and Maddox before the House Committee on Privileges and Elections mainly with the view of showing on what sorry stuff the Democrats rely to invalidate the electoral vote of Louisiana. Maddox appears to have been associated with Pickett in an attempt to convince the Democrats that he could purchase the vote of the State for a million of dollars. On the strength of recommendations obtained from Northern Republicans, he had confidential interviews with Governor Wells, and apparently made overtures for the corrupting of the Returning Board. If Maddox was really authorized by Mr. Hewitt or any other Democratic authority to offer Governor Wells and his colleagues a million of dollars to count the vote of the State for Tilden, these gentlemen must be admitted to have displayed a truly Spartan virtue in rejecting such an offer. That they did reject it, if it was ever made, is proved by the results of the canvass, and it is difficult to see what the Democrats are to gain by making such a revelation of baffled and rather shallow rascality.

THE *Post* invites our attention to the fact that "one branch" of the Democratic Alabama Legislature has lately appropriated, in addition to the trust funds, $150,000 per annum for the public schools, instead of $100,000, as last year, adding:

> If the whole sum applied to this service still seems small, we must remember that Alabama has been borne down by heavy burdens and preyed upon by unscrupulous adventurers.

Our contemporary very conveniently forgets that no Southern State before the war had a successful free school system, and that to-day it cannot be said that in a single Southern State the free school system is fully organized. The statistics of crime from illiteracy, as shown by the last report of the Commissioner of Education, are very suggestive. In New York and our own State the illiterate criminals were from four per cent. to thirty-three per cent. In the Central Western States they were from three and a half per cent. to forty-six per cent. In the West and Pacific States they were from three per cent. to thirty-one per cent., and in the Southern States they were from twenty-two per cent. to sixty per cent.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ben. Wood is the proprietor of all the policy shops in Georgia.

Sweden, also, has declined to take part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

It is said that President Grant is to visit Europe by the courtesy of a ship-of-war.

Slade has gone to Russia. It was difficult to make his spirits go down in England.

The Cincinnati Southern Railroad will soon be completed and in running order to Chattanooga.

Boston had a pretty fair share of the tramps last year. She fed and lodged 64,000 of the peripatetic nuisances.

The *Advocate* is the title of a new Philadelphia evening paper, edited and published by colored men.

There are hundreds of splendid blocks in Chicago that are bringing their owners less than four per cent. on the original cost.

The annual oyster crop of Virginia is estimated at $20,000,000 in value, and the Legislature demands $100,000 of revenue from it.

The Chicago Gas Inspector says there are 10,553 street lamps in that city, which "is not a sufficient number." So many inebriates? Sorry.

Rehabilitation. There are forty-five cotton factories in Georgia, all in active operation and paying dividends, either in money or stock.

There are more women in the United States gifted with the talent of writing entertaining stories for children than in any other country in the world.

Boston proposes to have a mechanics' exhibition, at which the most brilliant display of the leading manufacturing interests of New England is promised.

Apples are going to be dearer. The export trade is improving, and the dealers are becoming more confident of their ability to dispose of their stock at their own prices.

In Arkansas, as in Virginia and Tennessee, there are too many sheep and too few dogs. So in all three States the law taxing dogs and protecting sheep is to be repealed.

Death was kept busy in Chicago last year. The total number who took their departure to the "dim land of dreams" during that period was 8,536, an average of 711 per month.

The condition of the British army is exciting uneasiness in view of the unsettled condition of Eastern affairs. The number of desertions continues very large. Last year they aggregated 19,079.

The excited and protracted contest in Arizona over the question of removing the Territorial capital from Tucson to Prescott has at length been settled. Prescott has attained the object of her ambition.

The greatest auction sale of domestic alpacas ever effected in this country was made in New York city on Wednesday. Fifteen thousand pieces, which brought $250,000, were sold in an hour and a half.

The Virginia agriculturists feel aggrieved at the fact that for thirty years no one who could be strictly classed as a farmer has filled that office, and hence have determined to put forward a candidate.

A Democratic Mare's Nest.

(Special Dispatch to the New York Times.)

WASHINGTON, January 31.—Mr. David Dudley Field and his Democratic associates on the Committee on the Privileges of the House played their best cards to-day. Finding that the bungling story of Little, a field regarding the returns from Vernon parish, Louisiana, was so easily explained, they to-day produced two witnesses who told a terrible tale about a mysterious arrangement which they say Governor Wells, of the Returning Board, partially entered into, to give the vote of Louisiana to Tilden, in consideration of $1,000,000, which was to be paid to him by the Democratic National Committee. To support this statement, the witnesses, Messrs. Pickett and Maddox, produced certain letters and an unsigned agreement purporting to be between the witness Maddox and Governor Wells. In this it was stipulated, among other things, that $250,000 should be paid to the Wells faction when Hayes elected a fifth member, who was to be a Democrat, and the balance of the million, in instalments, to be paid when certain other conditions were complied with. For some reason, not yet explained, however, Governor Wells did not carry out his part of the so-called agreement, and it is now suggested that he cannot be quite so bad a man as he has been painted by those who tried to bribe him and failed. If he had been the monster pictured by some of Mr. Tilden's White League agents, it is certainly very remarkable that he did not earn at least the first quarter of a million. He could have done so according to the agreement displayed by Maddox. By simply electing a Democratic member of the board. After pocketing this much, there was nothing to prevent him, together with his three Republican associates, from going on with the canvass and count of the vote, without any regard to what might be the wishes of the newly-elected fifth member. There is reason to believe that Mr. Abram S. Hewitt knows more about Mr. Maddox and his unsigned agreement than he will ever disclose.

There seems to be no doubt that Mr. Maddox had confidential conversation with Governor Wells while the vote of the State named was being canvassed. He went to New Orleans as a special agent of the Treasury Department, and enjoyed the confidence of many leading Republicans, among whom was J. M. Wells, who gave him a letter which was intended to show to leading Northern Republicans that he could truthfully represent the political situation in Louisiana. This letter, according to a theory which is current here to-night, was taken by Maddox and Pickett to leading Democrats for the purpose of proving that they were in the confidence of Wells. Then on the strength of this letter they professed to be able to have Louisiana counted for Tilden for $1,000,000, ten per cent. of which, it will be seen by the telegrams offered in evidence, was to be paid to them as their commission. It is understood that Governor Wells will swear positively that he never entered into any such agreement as that described by Maddox. Five trustworthy witnesses are now on their way from New Orleans to prove that Littlefield's story about the Vernon return was an invention pure and simple.

This, then, is the end of the great expose which the Democrats have been threatening for weeks, and which, according to some of them, was to completely overthrow the cause of the Republican candidates and secure the inauguration of Tilden. They have proved that two adventurers tried to buy the electoral vote of Louisiana and failed. Pickett, the witness mentioned above, was the man who some years ago made the negotiation with the Government for the sale of the Confederate archives, for which $75,000 were paid. He is a great man for commissions and negotiations, and he and Maddox are clearly a pair of rascals. They supposed the Returning Board could be bought if they could get money enough, and they thought anything that could be made to appear necessary would be paid for it by Tilden. The larger the amount the better for them, payment of a million allowing a percentage which would have made them rich.

1876.

Business of the Year.

Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Oil and Grain Trades

Pittsburgh Holds Her Own in Iron.

Over 400,000 Tons of Raw Iron Handled.

COAL SHIPMENTS, 4 065 928 TONS

An Increase in Shipments, but an Unsatisfactory Return.

A Prosperous Year in Petroleum.

Receipts of Crude Oil 1,763,107 Barrels---Shipments of Refined, 1,054,900 Barrels.

A Better Showing in Grain---Increase, 1,147,673 Bushels.

Increased Receipts of Flour, Produce, Provisions, Etc.

STATISTICS OF TONNAGE, ETC., ETC.

In presenting a review of the trade of Pittsburgh for the year 1876, it is gratifying to note a marked improvement in some of the leading branches, and to find that in none are the comparisons so discouraging as they were one year ago.

In our leading industry, iron, there has been a steady decrease in prices, as in the preceding years of 1875 and 1874, but the stocks on hand are considerably less than they were one year ago. Of the entire product of the country, Pittsburgh consumes about the one-sixth; and it is some consolation to know that the percentage of decrease here, in production, is not any greater than in the country at large.

In coal, while the business of the year shows an increase in shipments, the profits have not generally been remunerative. There has been a very heavy falling off in the amount of coal shipped by rail, and a corresponding increase in the shipments by water.

The oil trade has experienced a complete revolution, and is now in a very prosperous condition, with fair prospects for the future.

In grain, flour, provisions, etc., there have been marked gains over the business of the previous year; and on the whole the showing will be found encouraging, if not entirely satisfactory.

IRON.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

In presenting a compilation of the receipts of raw iron at Pittsburgh during the year 1876, it is proper to explain that under the head of scrap iron we include old rails, and under the head of blooms we include Champlain billets. And as most of the pig metal made in this immediate vicinity is consumed by the owners of furnaces in which it is produced, but little of it is included in our statement of receipts. Therefore, to the grand total of receipts as reported—1,346,106 tons—should be added the product of the Pittsburgh furnaces, 138,348 tons—thus showing that it required 352,938 tons of pig iron to supply the Pittsburgh market in the year 1876. To this add the muck bar, blooms and scrap iron, not included in the above receipts and production or raw iron at this point during the year amounted to more than *four hundred thousand tons*—not counting the trade in the large amount of Swedish bars, Bessemer ingots, and other raw material used by our steel manufacturers.

On examination of the files of THE COMMERCIAL, we find in the Weekly Review of the market, grey forge pig iron (smelted from Lake ores) quoted in 1876, January and February, at $22 50; March to November, $22 00; and in December at $21 50 per ton. Mill iron quotations are for the very best brands of red short and neutral forge iron, No. 1 mill iron and Western iron, containing a large percentage of either or native ore in the mixture from which the brands range from $1 50 to $2 00 per ton below these figures, during the same time, for the year 1875 best grey forge pig iron ranged from $23 00 and $24 00 in January and February to $22 50 in December, and in 1874 from $30 00 in January to $21 00 in December, thus showing a steady decline in the price of pig iron for the past three years.

Not having quoted prices for blooms and scrap iron, we are unable to give any data to show the trade ranged for the year.

In reference to the stocks on hand, we have to say, that it is conceded that the stocks in hands of manufacturers and merchants here and in the region from which Pittsburgh draws her supply, is much less now than it was on January 1, 1876.

Mr. SWANK, in his report to the American Iron and Steel Association, places the amount of pig iron imported into, and produced in the United States during the year 1876, at a total of 3,135,000 tons, against 422,939 tons) with the latter will be over 40 per cent. of the entire amount was consumed here.

Comparing the year 1876 with other years, we find that there has been a steady decline in the amount of pig iron produced and imported, ranging from 4,159,000 tons in 1872, to 2,135,000 tons in 1876. We also find that the percentage of decrease in Pittsburgh has been about the same in the entire country, thus proving that Pittsburgh has retained her fair share of the iron trade of the country during the hard times we have passed since the panic of 1873.

Following are the tables in detail:

Pig Iron, Ore, Blooms and Scrap Iron.
RECEIPTS BY RIVER.

	S.Iron tons.	M'tal, tons.	Blms tons.	Ore, tons.
January	145	2,142	25	720
February	85	3,374	60	2,633
March	98	3,212	60	3,070
April	52	2,642	40	2,775
May	1,403	2,017	40	800
June	115	925	100	.....
July	800	1,857	50	1,467
August	1,145	2,191	50	1,900
September	945	3,023	30	5,100
October	170	3,674	36	203
November	1,010	3,142	80	2,225
December*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	4,925	30,078	629	20,583
Same time 1875	4,812	19,356	285	25,645

*Navigation suspended.

SCRAP IRON RECEIPTS BY RAIL.

The following are the scrap iron receipts by rail by the various roads for the past three years:

	1874. Tons.	1875. Tons.	1876. Tons.
January	440	2,917	2,541
February	1,040	1,504	1,800
March	1,720	3,303	2,340
April	1,210	4,615	3,024
May	1,340	3,368	2,844
June	1,820	2,078	3,156
July	1,909	3,155	3,538
August	1,330	2,826	3,788
September	2,570	2,822	3,165
October	2,943	2,570	3,332
November	2,630	2,480	3,593
December	2,292	2,240	3,538
Total	20,855	34,468	37,110

SCRAP IRON RECEIPTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	2,688	July	4,158
February	2,628	August	3,963
March	2,425	September	4,014
April	3,676	October	3,432
May	4,674	November	3,230
June	3,371	December	3,538
Total			41,635

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Blms, tons.	Ore, tons.	M'tal tons.
January	.....	2,088	8,952
February	.....	2,088	8,696
March	.....	5,002	10,025
April	178	6,492	6,752
May	108	7,262	12,304
June	222	1,672	6,912
July	144	2,088	6,638
August	300	4,222	10,248
September	283	5,616	12,180
October	104	7,440	12,931
November	170	4,172	12,288
December	216	3,096	7,008
Total	1,686	52,098	115,574

SCRAP IRON.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	996	July	1,152
February	816	August	1,380
March	990	September	1,073
April	756	October	1,008
May	864	November	1,488
June	648	December	1,224
Total			13,445

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Blms, tons.	Ore, tons.	M'tal tons.
January	.....	5,400	1,593
February	.....	8,406	410
March	.....	7,172	564
April	.....	3,032	516
May	.....	8,316	215
June	180	8,400	417
July	24	9,456	434
August	204	3,638	3,893
September	336	4,608	1,212
October	1,392	10,020	492
November	576	6,072	1,499
December	312	6,888	1,830
Total	3,913	82,308	12,925

SCRAP IRON.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	336	July	288
February	456	August	576
March	372	September	360
April	540	October	336
May	312	November	480
June	444	December	480
Total			4,488

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
Manchester Station.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	2,916	July	2,883
February	4,004	August	4,814
March	4,548	September	3,612
April	2,964	October	5,397
May	3,432	November	4,230
June	3,408	December	4,200
Total			46,100

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	B'lms tons.	Ore, tons.	M'tal tons.
January	60	.....	1,392
February	72	48	2,328
March	84	.....	2,280
April	60	36	1,824
May	124	48	2,520
June	48	444	1,452
July	156	480	1,160
August	36	.....	3,172
September	144	36	3,904
October	204	.....	4,284
November	144	.....	3,092
December	90	.....	1,680
Total	1,342	1,752	27,312

SCRAP IRON.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	528	July	1,116
February	612	August	444
March	564	September	1,056
April	360	October	480
May	960	November	480
June	1404	December	792
Total			9,372

PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Ca'er ons.	Ore, tons.	M'tal tons.	B'lms tons.
January	48	24	312	2,286
February	.....	24	348	2,089
March	48	24	48	1,176
April	60	.....	144	1,764
May	36	.....	12	2,160
June	72	.....	360	1,176
July	48	.....	180	912
August	.....	.....	252	576
September	.....	.....	156	276
October	.....	.....	24	804
November	.....	.....	336	228
December	.....	.....	288	312
Total	312	72	2,514	14,074

CRAP IRON.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	192	July	228
February	160	August	444
March	180	September	192
April	60	October	156
May	312	November	120
June	120	December	192
Total			2,349

ALLEGHNY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Ore, tons.	Cin'r, tons.	B'lms tons.	M'tal, tons.
January	.....	.....	144	304
February	216	.....	24	912
March	216	.....	96	1,560
April	1,440	.....	.....	648
May	432	240	192	3,312
June	2,220	252	480	2,760
July	1,164	96	624	1,668
August	144	168	1,104	744
September	.....	.....	684	600
October	.....	228	.....	1,116
November	.....	.....	720	852
December	.....	.....	192	672
Total	5,947	816	5,328	14,025

SCRAP IRON.

	Tons.		Tons.
January	240	July	240
February	36	August	504
March	24	September	384
April	240	October	648
May	60	November	360
June	372	December	408
Total			4,056

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

Metal, tons.		Metal, tons.	
January	2,088	July	1,924
February	1,980	August	1,476
March	1,500	September	936
April	944	October	1,716
May	1,080	November	2,232
June	1,548	December	1,440
Total			18,436

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

Scrap iron, tons.		Scrap iron, Tons.	
January	210	July	264
February	240	August	444
March	242	September	312
April	240	October	312
May	270	November	192
June	312	December	384
Total			3,420

RECAPITULATION.

	Metal tons.	Ore, tons.	M. B. tons.	Blo's tons.	S'p'l. tons.
P. Ft. & C. R. R.	115,574	52,098	.....	1,686	13,445
C. & P. R. R.	12,925	82,308	.....	3,913	4,488
C. & P. R. R. S.	.....	46,100	.....	.....	.....
Pitts. R. R.	2,312	1,752	1,342	1,342	9,372
A. V. R. R.	14,025	5,947	.....	5,328	4,056
P. & C. R. R.	14,674	72	2,514	.....	2,349
C. & S. R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,420
Total	184,510	187,677	2,514	12,269	37,110
By river	30,078	20,585	.....	629	4,925
Grand total	214,588	208,262	2,514	12,798	41,635
Same time 1875	173,842	175,506	16,948	7,389	36,768

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Tons.	Cars.	Bushels.
January	523	52	15,900
February	750	75	22,500
March	200	20	6,000
April	3,523	353	105,900
May	4,710	424	129,200
June	3,790	379	113,700
July	3,880	381	112,300
August	5,809	580	173,700
September	8,400	840	252,000
October	8,537	853	255,900
November	7,830	783	227,900
December	8,033	803	240,900
Total	55,499	5,549	1,664,700

PITTSBURGH AND CASTLE SHANNON RAILROAD.

	1873, bush.	1874, bush.	1875, bush.	1876, bush.
January	48,000	6,000	161,500	288,500
February	253,500	204,000	232,500	441,000
March	329,000	447,000	243,620	694,700
April	344,500	357,000	234,000	541,300
May	384,500	225,500	243,000	490,903
June	240,500	224,000	194,400	453,903
July	225,500	96,000	194,400	392,100
August	124,000	52,000	128,500	492,109
September	104,000	52,000	161,500	339,000
October	372,000	92,500	161,500	339,000
November	116,000	69,000	287,500	1,113,400
December	106,000	48,000	287,500	1,106,000
Total	3,279,500	1,942,000	2,298,000	6,666,960
Total tons	109,316	64,733	76,600	205,196

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Tons.	Cars.	Bush.
January	6,310	631	378,600
February	7,300	730	438,000
March	7,620	762	457,200
April	7,260	726	435,600
May	7,900	790	479,400
June	8,000	800	480,000
July	5,000	500	300,000
August	4,300	430	258,000
September	2,470	247	148,200
October	5,900	590	357,000
November	7,560	756	453,600
December	12,940	1,294	776,400
Total	83,050	8,305	4,985,000

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

	Tons.	Cars.	Bush.
January	900	97	54,000
February	680	68	40,800
March	300	30	18,000
April	960	96	57,600
May	1,620	162	97,200
June	1,580	158	94,800
July	2,130	213	127,800
August	2,430	243	145,800
September	1,440	144	86,400
October	2,493	249	149,400
November	2,560	256	153,600
December	1,440	144	86,400
Total	18,733	1,873	1,123,800

Shipments of Coal by River.

The following are the shipments of coal by river for the past three years, with amount shipped to the various ports. There were no shipments this year during June, August, October and December:

JANUARY.	1874, bushels.	1875, bushels.	1876, bushels.
Cincinnati	3,830,000	.....	1,474,000
Memphis	1,870,000	.....	.....
Louisville	4,313,000	.....	960,000
St. Louis	.....	.....	120,000
Wheeling	.....	.....	.....
Nashville	170,000	.....	.....
Bayou Sara	95,000	.....	.....
New Orleans	160,000	.....	.....
Ironton	.....	.....	115,000
Total	8,748,000	.....	2,675,000

FEBRUARY.			
Cincinnati	3,645,000	140,000	1,000,000
Louisville	4,582,000	.....	960,000
St. Louis	531,000	.....	105,000
Memphis	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....
Wheeling	.....	.....	145,000

James Caldwell	14 77
Kangaroo	103 75
Lion	208 00
Little Andy Fulton	110 00
Lioness No. 2	401 67
Lily	147 00
L. W. Morgan	140 00
Monterey	93 30
Mike Fink (ferry)	23 13
Madoc (dredge)	31 25
Mosquito	220 15
Mary Ann	317 54
My Choice	482 28
N. J. Ridley	172 17
Nellie Walton	148 84
Park Painter No. 2	103 49
Panther	140 00
Relief	357 80
Rescue	90 71
Resolute	163 10
Rover	310 39
Rainbow (dredge)	281 92
Sam. Parker	50 18
Storm	310 00
Seven Sons	195 53
Simpson Horner	90 81
Samuel Miller	474 52
South Side	242 30
Samuel Clark	106 10
Samson No. 2	433 92
Tom. Dodsworth	338 20
Traveller	90 00
Three Lights	136 29
Tom. Lysle	120 53
Tiger	121 88
Tom. Rees No. 2	129 31
Tom. Rees	327 62
Venture	261 16
Vigilant	144 06
Veteran No. 2	77 26
Veteran	124 20
Veteran	157 17
Wild Roy	53 79
Wm. Stone	125 01
Wm. Wagner	52 25
Total	22,951.17

RECAPITULATION.

Class.	No.	Tonnage.
Passenger	24	5,311.62
Ferry	9	896.24
Towing	104	22,951.17
Total	137	29,159.13
1875	151	31,987.28
1874	156	34,079.04
1873	146	32,963.61
Barges registered, 1876	15	4,359.79

BARGES ENROLLED IN 1876.

Name.	Class.	Tonnage.
Collier No. 2	Model barge	607.76
Hornet No. 20	Model barge	171.59
Hornet No. 25	Model barge	171.59
Hornet No. 28	Model barge	171.59
Hornet No. 34	Model barge	171.59
Hornet No. 24	Model barge	171.59
Billy McConnell	Model barge	172.91
A. H. Brownsdon	Model barge	783.01
Rover No. 1	Barge	474.62
Rover No. 2	Barge	475.76
C. H. Greer	Barge	98.70
Coal Hill	Barge	171.59
Eagle	Barge	147.41
Bill Brown	Model barge	274.59
Gobelinton Mills	Model barge	356.70
Total		4,359.79

The following is a statement of steamboat licenses issued during the year, together with the number of boilers tested and inspected:

268 masters (94 having pilot indorsed thereon.)
72 pilots.
84 mates.
164 first engineers.
2 second and special engineers.
432 boilers tested and inspected.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 2, 1877.

A bank officer to-day expressed his hearty amusement at the desperate efforts made by the financial reporters here to say something new upon the local financial situation. But the reporters here are not the only ones in straits for news of the kind and at their wits ends as to what to say, for a reporter in Philadelphia clips remarks from this column, applies them to monetary affairs in that city, and prints them as original. All of which means at least if that the banking business here runs quietly along in the old rut, it is doing the same elsewhere. We shall not attempt now to say anything more than that there is still plenty of money in the banks, and that any one may get it if he presents the right sort of paper and pays the usual rate of interest, which is 7@8 per cent. on ordinary business paper and 6@7 on first-class collaterals.

—The following is the gist of a petition to Congress which the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade presented to their body, at the request of the leading bankers of that city:

That you inquire whether it be not expedient to enact that after provision shall have been made to reimburse the Government annually the expenses of the currency bureau by a *pro rata* apportionment of its cost on banks, all other laws imposing taxes in respect to banking be repealed, and that in lieu taxation in the several States of shares, or other property, or moneys employed in banking, be not in excess of the rate or valuation of other real and personal property, nor assessed in any different manner, and have the same privileges and exemptions as other like property.

—The statistics of California commerce for the past year show that while that Commonwealth has not escaped the depression of business, which has prevailed over the whole civilized world, it has suffered far less than the Atlantic States, and gives abundant evidence of progress toward self-dependence. California with her great natural resources has been entirely free from the financial revulsions that marked 1875, and but few mercantile failures have taken place. The yield in bullion in the Pacific States and Territories reached $35,000,000, or $7,000,000 in excess of any previous year, and the production of quicksilver increased to 76,736 flasks, against 52,250 the previous year. California now ranks first in the yield of this metal of all countries in the world. The exports of treasure were nearly $40,000,000, an increase of $7,000,000 over the previous year. The coinage of the San Francisco mint amounted to $42,704,500; the remarkable exports of the port by sea, $31,515,000; number import, 309,100,000 feet; value of Scandinavian importations, $45,000,000; increase in population by immigration, 35,326; deposits in the savings banks, $72,500,000; and banking capital of the State, $200,000,000.

—The following is a statement of the amount of United States currency outstanding at this time: Old demand notes, $65,423 50; legal tender notes, new issue, $24,623,164; legal tender notes, series of 1869, $200,705,855; legal tender notes, series of 1874, $85,125,463; legal tender notes, series of 1875, $84,850 323; one year notes of 1863, $58 675; two year notes of 1863, $17,800; two year coupon notes, of 1863, $24,350; compound interest notes, $311,680; fractional currency, first issue, $4,294,021 76; fractional currency, second issue, $3,116,657 63; fractional currency, third issue, $3,065,041 11; fractional currency, fourth issue, first series, $8,768 672; fractional currency, fourth issue, second series, $910,701 70; fractional currency, fourth issue, fifth series, $1,188,376 50; fractional currency, fifth issue, $9,153,097 19; total $399,887,307 64.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	10¾
Reading	....	....	14¾
United Cos of N. J	140	140¾	75
Phila. Trifle & Norris	....	....	⅝
Lehigh Valley	47	47¼	....
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	105¼	....	....
Central Transportation	50	....	....
Empire Transportation	49¾	50	....
P., C. & St. L. 7's	....	81	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 105¾.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½ per cent.; good names 5@6. Customs receipts $419,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $969,000. Clearings $43,000,000. Sterling steady at 483½@486.

GOLD.

Gold opened and closed at 105¾, with sales in the interim at 105@105¾. Carrying rates 2@4 per cent. Silver at London 57¾ pence per ounce; here bar silver is 1313/16 per ounce in greenbacks and 124 in gold; silver coin ¼ per cent. discount to par.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds dull but firm. Railroad bonds dull. State securities steady. Stocks irregular with the widest fluctuations in coal shares. In the last hour the market was in the main heavy except for Western Union Telegraph, which was marked up a former occasion, trade and prices must improve elsewhere before we can expect an improvement here. How long before that takes place is further along. At New York refiners are still asking 20¾c for oil in shipping order, but there are small lots from second hands offering at 20@20½c; cases 30@31½c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia we have no improvement to note as intake to prices or demand. So long as dealers ask 20¾c for refined, so long will there be a dull market. Cases held at 31c.

PARKERS, February 2, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been somewhat feverish to-day, swaying to and fro first in the interest of the bulls and then in favor of the bears, and neither party having a decided advantage. Conduit and United opened at 94 15 and advanced rapidly to 93 21; then gave way gradually, selling down to 93 10¾, the lowest point, again advancing to 93 15, then falling back to 93 ¾, the present quotation. No transactions in Union; sold at United prices. Shipment quiet at about 83 39. Shipments from the lower district for February 1st 13,308 barrels.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

OIL CITY, February 2.—The *Derrick* says of yesterday's market: Opening at $3 1¾ the market soon dropped to 93 09¾, it then rallied to 93 12¾, dropped to 93 09¾, advanced to 93 15¾, dropped off to 93 11¾ with sales of 1,000 bbls at that price, advanced again and closed firm at 93 15¾. Total sales 75,000 bbls.

NEW YORK, February 2, closing.—Refiners still hold at 20¾c; there are small lots from second hands offered as low as 20@20¼c. This important demand is in abeyance. Following are the asking rates for New York delivery: Crude in bulk 12¾c; in barrels 15¾c; city naphta 16c in shipping order; refined in barrels 20¾c for spot; cases 30@31½c. At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 20¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—Market nominally unchanged at 93 05 bid.

OIL CITY, February 2.—Market firmer; 93 17¼ bid for United, immediate shipment not quotable.

ROUSEVILLE, February 2.—Market quiet and dull; held at 93 15; no business.

TIDIOUTE, February 2.—Market quiet; held about 93 22.

PARKERS, February 2.—Market unsettled; United 93 18¾ bid; shipment about 93 35.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Market dull; standard white 20¾c; crude 12¾c; cases 30c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 2.—Petroleum firm; crude 12¾c; refined 20¾c; cases 29¾c; city naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Petroleum nominal; crude in barrels 16@16¾c; refined 20¾c.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Refined petroleum 12s; spirits 6½d.

LONDON, February 2.—Refined petroleum 19d; 20d.

ANTWERP, February 2.—Refined petroleum 49 francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R	787
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R	1,315

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 2, 1877.

All day long a dreary rain has been falling here, making streets and sidewalks almost as many streams, while gloom and murkiness reigned overhead. Business of all kinds was flat, city trade being all but nothing. Further than there is little to say of our markets.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Wheat, bush	860	Cheese, lbs	40
Flour, bbls	631	Bacon, pcs	1,125
Barley, bus	515	Bacon, lbs	64
Oats, bush	1,562	Hay, bales	134
Corn, bush	3,136	Apples, bbls	130
Butter, pkgs	61		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was quiet and the transactions of the most limited kind. We have no quotable changes to note. Prime red wheat $1 45@1 48 bushel; prime amber $1 46@1 50; prime white $1 48@1 53. Corn—Ear on wharf 52c; on track 53@55c bushel; prime shelled 51@52c. Oats—Prime white 39@40c bushel; mixed 36@38c. Rye 75@75c bushel. Barley 85c bushel for choice; 75@80c for good to prime; spring $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60c.

FLOUR—The market is without change and we continue the quotations of yesterday. We quote No. 1 white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 bbl; No. 2 do at $8 00@8 25; prime red wheat flour $8 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 75; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; Graham flour $5 75@7 25; cornmeal 60c bushel; oatmeal $6 25@7 00 barrel; log $5 25@6 00; rye flour $4 25@5 00 barrel, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The market is firm at the following quotations: Bran $16 00@18 00 ton; middlings and shipstuffs $18 00@20 00; middlings $22 00@25 00; chopped feed $20 00@23 00.

HAY—The supply sufficient, and demand not more than moderate. We quote: No. 1 timothy $13 00@15 00; No. 2 timothy $12 00@13 00 from first handsbaled. Prairie—Upland $11 00@12 00; mixed $9 00@10 00.

Country Produce.

The produce market was about as dull as a slow demand and bad weather could make it.

APPLES—Still in full supply and we quote the best at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; lower grades 90c@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—No demand, or but a light one, and quoted at 30@35c ₱ gallon as to quality.

BEESWAX—A little scarce, and quoted at 30@33c ₱ lb.

BEANS—Are in fair demand at $2 00@2 25, according to quality, for prime white navy. Lima beans, new crop, $4 50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—We quote: Choice hurl 6½@7c, as to quality; brush that will work up 5½@6 5-4c; medium green 4½@4¾c; red-topped 3@4c and inferior, or very crooked in fair demand at 3@3½c, as to quality.

HORS—Nothing doing and quoted at 20@35c ₱ lb for new as to lot.

SHAKER DRIED CORN—Fair supply and quoted at 9c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Demand moderate at $3 50@3 75 ₱ barrel.

NUTS—Hickory nuts dull at 75c@$1 00 per bushel; shellbarks, a light demand and quoted at $1 25@1 50.

ONIONS—Still scarce and quoted at $3 75@4 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The supply is large. We quote: Prime peachblows, $1 25 ₱ bushel; early rose and Burbanks $1 20. Sweet potatoes $5 25@5 50 ₱ barrel.

VINEGAR—There is scarcely anything doing. We quote nominally 17@20c ₱ gallon for prime country stock; 14c for best city make; wine vinegar 20c.

WOOL—Nothing doing. Common fleece, ₱ lb, 25c; ¼ to full blood, ₱ lb, 33@37c; combing, ₱ lb, 40c; tub-washed, ₱ lb, 39c; city pullings, ₱ lb, 25@30; unwashed, ₱ lb, 18@20c.

Provisions.

City trade was dull to-day on account of the weather, the houses reporting but a slack business. We have few changes in prices to note.

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short ribs sides 10½c; clear sides 10¾c.

LIVE AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12¾c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules strong, and we quote sugar-cured at 12¾c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 9¾c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 11c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $1 @ 50.

LARD—Kettle-lard, tierces, 11¾c; 4 bbls 12¼c; pails 12¾c. Refined lard—Tierces 12¾c; 4 bbls 12¾c; 2-3 pails 13c; 5-lb tin pails 14½c; 3-lb do 15c; 1-lb do 16¼c; 5-lb caddies, 14¾c; 3-lb do 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00@1 05 ₱ gal; extra No. 1, 90@95c; No. 2, 85@90c; No. 3 do 80c; No. 2 do 75c; white winter miners' oil 95c. Rose Point—Following are the running quotations: $18 25 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' city rendered at 8¾c ₱ lb; country do 7¾@ 8 ₱ lb; rough 5¼c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

We have to report a very quiet market with very few changes, and those of minor importance.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Mocha	25@c	Standard A	11¾c
Choice Rio	21¼c	Standard B	11¾c
Prime Rio	20¾c	Extra C	10¾c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yel	9¾@10 c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9@9 ¾c
Java	30@35c	Franklin, N. Or	10@10½c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	9¾@10 c
Rio in papers	22 c	Cut Loaf	12¾c
Java and Rio	26 c	Crushed	12¾c
Rio, in bulk	24¼@27¼c	Powdered	12¾c
Java, in bulk	30@32½c	Granulated	12¾c
Java, in bulk	30@35 c	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strp'y ch. N. O	60c
Young Hyson	25@40 c	Choice do	55c
Gunpowder	35@ 90	*Syrups.*	
Imperial	30@ 80	Ex. white drips	64@65c
Japan	25@ 85	Sugar drips	59c
Oolong	25@ 85	Lower grades	35@45c
Fancy do	50@ 90	*Starch.*	₱ lb
Souchong	28@ 75	Pearl	8¼@8¾ c
Spices (whole.)		Silver gloss	9¾@10¼c
Cloves	50 c	Corn	7½@10¼c
Allspice	18 c	Chicago gloss	8 c
Cassia	20@21 c	Chicago gloss	9¾c
Nutmegs	$1 15		
Pepper	18 c	Choice Carlin	6¼@7 c
		Lowland	5½@5¾c
Irish soap, ₱ box	84 20	Bi-carb, in bxs	4¾@5¾ c
A. Star, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 5-lb pkgs	6 c
Rabbit's best, ₱ box	6 75	Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5 c
Gold do	6 25	Bi-carb, in papers	6½c
Family do	5 50	*Candles.*	
Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	9	Star, full wt	16 c
German mottled do	7 c	Stearine	11@12 c
California, ₱ box	84 50	Parafine	15@16c

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	26 00	Split Labrador do	8 00
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick., Mobile	3 50
Extra No. 2 bay	15 00	Lake Herring, do	2 75
Extra No. 3 bay	12 00	Codfish, large, ₱ lb	6
No. 2 medium	12 00	fish, ₱ lb	4
Large No. 3	9 00	Medium Georges	5¼
No. 3 medium	7 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	10
Whitefish, hf-bbls	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	35
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $1 50@2 25; raspberries do $1 75; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 50; pineapples do, 2 20; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz, $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 40; pickles, bbls, $2 25; half-bbls, $1 75.

TOBACCO—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $2 25; Muscatel, $2 40; mat raisins, $1 65 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 7½c. Citron 30c. Prunes, old, 6c; new, 7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; do shelled 38c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 16c; Stuffa 15c; Bilberta 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 14@15c. Tapioca 9c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $2 75. Oranges—Messina $2 75 ₱ box; Florida $3 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

February 2.—The demoralized condition of the refined market continues. In the way of sales there is nothing doing except in a small way for local purposes, for which holders demand 24c by the car load. As we have remarked on a former occasion, trade and prices must improve elsewhere before we can expect an improvement here. How long before that takes place is further along. At New York refiners are still asking 20¾c for oil in shipping order, but there are small lots from second hands offering at 20@20½c; cases 30@31½c. At Baltimore and Philadelphia we have no improvement to note as intake to prices or demand. So long as dealers ask 20¾c for refined, so long will there be a dull market. Cases held at 31c.

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MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R	787
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R	1,315

IRON MARKETS.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Bloom Market.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 3, 1877.

The sales of pig iron for the past week reported below indicate a dull market and show an unwillingness on the part of purchasers to buy the better grades except in very small lots; and it is not expected that there will be any better demand until the mills that are now idle or running only half time, are more fully employed than they are now. We are reported the following sales:

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM LAKE ORE.

SUPERIOR ORE.

300 tons low grade, mixed	$19 00@20 00	Cash
100 tons grey forge	21 00	4 mos
100 tons grey nentral	21 00	4 mos
100 tons No. 1 grey forge, extra	22 00	4 mos
50 tons Nos. 1 and 2 foundry, extra	23 00@24 00	4 mos
50 tons grey forge, extra	22 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 2 foundry	22 25	4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

300 tons grey forge	$19 00	4 mos
300 tons grey forge	19 00	4 mos
150 tons white and mottled	17 00	Cash
50 tons No. 1 foundry, extra	24 00	4 mos

CHARCOAL.

50 tons Nos. 2 and 1, h. f	Private terms.	
25 tons No. 3, h. f	23 00	Cash
10 tons No. 1, h. f	27 00	4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

20 tons foundry No. 2	$22 00	mos

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, February 2, 1877.

The stock market at East Liberty was a very dull one, in some departments nothing at all being done. The quotations were about the same as those of yesterday, though they were more nominal than real.

CATTLE.

There were none in the yards to speak of, and the transactions in them were of course limited. All the cattle left over from yesterday's sales had been shipped to New York on first hands. It is hardly worth while to print quotations.

HOGS.

The hog market was unusually flat. The transactions were confined to the better class, many common hogs remaining unsold. The prices, so far as any were got, were not materially different from those last reported, but if sufficient at all lower.

SHEEP.

There were but few in the market, and those of the most common order. The demand was light, as was the supply. Some dealers did not sell any, having none to sell. Prices were about the same as yesterday for the same kind of stock.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 2.—Beeves—Receipts 1,250 head, making 5,620 head for four days, against 6,350 head for the same time last week. Market extremely dull and prices no better for the selling interest; coarse fat oxen $8 00@8 50; ordinary to prime steers $9 25@9 75; extra and fancy $10 00@11 50; good Western steers, 1,450 to 1,500 lbs, alive, $10 25@10 50.

Sheep—Receipts 2,650 head, making 9,150 head for four days, against 14,949 head for the same time last week. Market dull, weak and unchanged; prices slow; poor to prime $4 50@6 50; extra and fancy $6 75@7 03, latter for a carload of Ohio wethers, 125 lbs.

Swine—Receipts 3,900 head, making 12,000 head for four days, against 13,180 head for the same time last week. Weather soft; market exceptionally weak at $6 40@6 50.

ALBANY, February 2.—Beeves—Sales for the week 1,700 head. Prices a shade firmer.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 47 cars. Fourteen loads left without demand. Sheep 5c lower; common to fair $4 00@5 00; fair to good $5 @6 25; good extras $6 25@7 00. Lambs 25@50c lower; common to fair $5 50@6 50; fair to good $6 50@7 00; extras $7 50.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Hogs firm; light shipping $5 00@5 50; packing $5 35@5 80.

Cattle—Steady; good to fancy quotec $4 30@4 87½; light $3 87½@4 90; fair to choice cows and heifers $2 25@3 60.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Hogs quiet; common $5 25@5 60; fair to good light $5 70@6 00; packing $5 60@5 85.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2.—Hogs firm at $5 50@5 80. Receipts 1,200 head. Shipments 2,200 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm; common to choice Western shipping extra $5 25@6 75; Minnesota extra $6 00@7 75; patents $8 50@7 25. Wheat active, firm and higher, closing easier; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 25¾ cash; $1 27¾ March; sales at $1 26@1 26¾ March; $1 27¾ April; No. 3 $1 15@1 17. Corn active, firm and higher; 43½c bid February; 42¾c bid March; 46¾c May; rejected 38@38½c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; 30¾c bid February; 31¾c March. Rye dull and lower at 69c. Barley dull at 69½c. Pork active but lower and unsettled; $15 50@15 75 cash; $15 75@15 87½ March; $15 50@15 62½ cash; 10,675@10 70c March; 10,850 April. Lard active, firm and higher; 9½@9¾c bid cash; short clear 8¾c, all boxed. Whisky dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, February 2.—Flour unsettled; receipts 13,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $3 40@3 75; common to good $5 75@6 00; good to choice $6 05@6 25; white wheat extra $6 25@7 75; extra Ohio $6 @6 50; St. Louis $5 30@6 85. Rye flour quiet at $4 50@5 25. Cornmeal dull; Western $3 50@3 75; Brandywine $3 75. Corn active, firm and higher; receipts 24,000 bushels; ungraded spring 47½c; No. 3 do 47c; Western, in store, 48c; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, 51 42. Rye quiet; Western 82@85c. Barley dull. Malt firm. Corn closed nearly unchanged; receipts 54,000 bushels. Oats quiet; receipts 41,000 bushels; Western mixed and State 30@35½c. Hay, hops and coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refined 9½@9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and rice firm. Tallow dull at 8½@8¾c. Rosin easier. Turpentine heavy at 38c. Eggs—Western 28@30c. Pork—Timothy seed $2 50@2 75. Provisions generally unchanged. Middles quiet and heavy; Western long clear 9½c; do city 9@9½c. Lard quiet at 10¾@10¾c. Butter quiet; Western 12@20c. Cheese firm at 7¾@8½c. Whisky $1 08.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Cotton firm; middling 12¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; winter red $1 45@1 47½. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; in new car, on track, 43c; shelled 42½c. Oats firmer; new, on track 36@38c. Rye quiet; No. 1 86c. Barley dull; good to prime Western spring 80@85c. Provisions quiet. Pork held at $16 25; sold cash and February. Lard quiet; prime steam 9¾c. Bulkmeats quiet at 6¾@7¾@8½c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 08.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Cloverseed dull at 13@13½c ₱ lb. Flour firm; extra $6 00@6 25; Minnesota family $6 50@7 00; Pennsylvania family $7 00. Wheat in limited request; prices unchanged. Rye 76@76c on cars. Corn dull; yellow 50@51c; white 50@50½c; mixed 49½c; white 49@50c; cark mixed 47c. Butter quiet; New York and Pennsylvania Western spring 40 @45c. Provisions quiet. Pork held at $16 25; sold cash and February. Lard quiet; prime steam 9¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 08.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Flour quiet but firm; superfine $5 75@6 00; double extra $6 @6 50; treble do $6 75@7 00. Corn steady at 59@60c. Oats dull; St. Louis 45@46c. Pork dull at $17 50. Lard dull; tierces 11@11½c. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides @10¾c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 20@21½c; gold. Sugar firm; fair to good 8½@9¾c; common to good common 7@7½c. Molasses dull; common 30@32c; fair 35@37c.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for three days 23,000 quarters, including 15,000 American. California white wheat 9s 4d@9s 5d; red 8s 10d@9s 2d; club 9s; winter 10s 8d@11s. Flour 22s 6d. Corn 33s@35s 6d. Oats 20s@34s. Barley 35s. Pork 67s. Turpentine 32s 6d.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 12¼c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1 46¾. Corn steady at 36c. Oats firm; No. 2 at 29½c. Rye dull at 70c. Barley dull; choice Minnesota 95c. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Pork dull at $16 25. Bacon firm at 7@7½@8½c. Lard dull at 9½c.

TOLEDO, February 2.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1 48; No. 2 white Michigan $1 47¾; amber Michigan $1 47¾; No. 2 Kansas red $1 43. Corn firm; high mixed 45½c; No. 2, spot, 46c; rejected 40½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 30½c; white 41½c; rejected 32c. Rye firm; No. 2, 76½c; white 81½c; rejected 75c. Barley $1 05. Pork 67½c. Turpentine 32½c.

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MILWAUKEE, February 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm, closing quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 38; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 36. Corn steady; No. 2 nominally 43½c. Oats firm; No. 2, 28½c. Rye dull; No. 1 71½c. Barley entirely nominal; No. 2 spring 76c; No. 3, 36c.

LOUISVILLE, February 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 12¾c. Flour dull; extra $5 00@5 75. Wheat dull. Corn dull at 43c. Rye 80@83c. Oats—Western mixed 40c. Pork unchanged and quiet at $16 50@17 00. Bacon—Clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard dull and nominal. Whisky firm at $1 08.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c. Flour firm; choice family $8 25@8 50. Corn steady at 47@49c. Oats firm at 34@36c. Hay firm; choice $1 20@1 25. Bacon—Clear rib sides nominal at 7¾@8½c. Pork firm at $18 75 19 00.

OSWEGO, February 2.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 55; No. 2, $1 52; No. 1 white Michigan $1 62; extra white Michigan $1 55. Corn unchanged.

BOSTON, February 2.—Flour—Demand limited. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 65@66c. Oats dull; No. 1 and 2 white 39@39c.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—There was a fair demand, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 46@48c; extra 44@46c; medium extra 42@44c; coarse extra 39@39c.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Beeves—Receipts 1,250 head, making 5,620 head for four days, against 6,350 head for the same time last week. Market extremely dull and prices no better for the selling interest; coarse fat oxen $8 00@8 50; ordinary to prime steers $9 25@9 75; extra and fancy $10 00@11 50; good Western steers, 1,450 to 1,500 lbs, alive, $10 25@10 50.

Sheep—Receipts 2,650 head, making 9,150 head for four days, against 14,949 head for the same time last week. Market dull, weak and unchanged; prices slow; poor to prime $4 50@6 50; extra and fancy $6 75@7 03, latter for a carload of Ohio wethers, 125 lbs.

Swine—Receipts 3,900 head, making 12,000 head for four days, against 13,180 head for the same time last week. Weather soft; market exceptionally weak at $6 40@6 50.

ALBANY, February 2.—Beeves—Sales for the week 1,700 head. Prices a shade firmer.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 47 cars. Fourteen loads left without demand. Sheep 5c lower; common to fair $4 00@5 00; fair to good $5 @6 25; good extras $6 25@7 00. Lambs 25@50c lower; common to fair $5 50@6 50; fair to good $6 50@7 00; extras $7 50.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Hogs firm; light shipping $5 00@5 50; packing $5 35@5 80.

Cattle—Steady; good to fancy quotec $4 30@4 87½; light $3 87½@4 90; fair to choice cows and heifers $2 25@3 60.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Hogs quiet; common $5 25@5 60; fair to good light $5 70@6 00; packing $5 60@5 85.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 2.—Hogs firm at $5 50@5 80. Receipts 1,200 head. Shipments 2,200 head.

RIVER NEWS:

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTEURS.

Arrived.

Elector.....Abrams.....Brownsville.
John Snowden.....Donaldson.....Brownsville.

Departed.

Geneva.....Cox.....Geneva.
Fairview.....Abrams.....Brownsville.
Granite State.....Kerr.....Portsmouth.

MONONGAHELA—Nine feet and r

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

The Commercial in the East End.

S. W. Armor is the authorized agent for THE COMMERCIAL in the East End, and all persons wishing it served daily at their residence or place of business, will please leave their order at J. M. McKean's cigar store, corner Station street and Pennsylvania Railroad, or J. H. Hoell's, Penn avenue, and it will be served regularly at fifteen cents per week, payable to the agent.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., } ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 2, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Miles ⁋ hour	Weath
7 A. M.	29.992	45	92	.....	3	L't rain
2 P. M.	29.946	51	91	N.W.	3	L't rain
9 P. M.	30.046	46	85	N.W.	3	Cloudy

Mean barometer....30.005 Highest thermom.... 52
Mean thermom..... 47 Lowest thermom.... 42
Rainfall..... 0.64

Take Rational Care of Your Cold at once, by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and you may escape a dangerous throat or lung disease. MWS&C

Lecture to Married Men.

Dr. E. P. Banning, who has delighted large audiences at Library Hall during the week, will close his course by a discourse to married men only, in the chapel of the First United Presbyterian Church, on Eighth street, this evening. It will undoubtedly be interesting and instructive.

The Hempfield Railroad.

Another attempt was made yesterday to dispose at public sale of the Hempfield Railroad, but without success. Vice President Keyser, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Mr. J. W. Kirkpatrick, were only present. The first bid was $20,500, and Mr. Kirkpatrick $25,000.

The Travelers' Insurance Company

The attention of the reader is directed to the advertisement, elsewhere in our columns, of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut. It tells its own story in the company's record in the Ashtabula disaster. Yearly general accident policies are issued, and every man, whether he travels or not, should secure this cheap and sure protection.

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We call the attention of our readers to a course of lectures on mechanics, to be held at the Western University. Such a course will be of especial interest to those connected with the manufacturers of this city, to whom a full knowledge of the principles involved in the construction and calculation of machinery, etc., must be of great value. We feel assured that a course of this nature supplies a want felt in a manufacturing city like Pittsburgh. The advertisement will be found in another column.

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THE CITIZENS' MOVEMENT.

Meeting of the Committee of Twenty-five—They Nominate a Ticket and Issue an Address—Resolutions Adopted—A Kick on the Part of the Democrats, &c.

The Committee of Twenty-five, appointed by the citizens' meeting at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, on Thursday, met in the rooms yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Frank Sellers.

The roll was called by Mr. Weeks, the Secretary, and twenty members were found to be present.

Mr. Robert Arthurs proposed to proceed at once to nominate candidates for city officers, and submitted the following ticket: Mayor, J. K. Moorhead; Treasurer, George I. Whitney; Controller, Frank Rahm.

Mr. Fallansbee—Mr. Rahm told me he would not accept a nomination.

Mr. W. G. Johnson moved that nominations for the several offices be made and voted for separately. Adopted.

General J. K. Moorhead, John R. McCune and Charles W. Batcheler were nominated for Mayor.

Mr. Alex. King desired to know whether the nomination for Mayor had been closed, and, on being informed that they had not, nominated Mr. Joseph Dilworth.

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The nomination was withdrawn.

A vote having been taken, General Moorhead was declared the nominee for Mayor.

Nominations for Controller being now in order, the following names were suggested: Frank Sellers, George I. Whitney, Charles E. Speer, Richard E. Breed, Robert Liddell and William N. Riddle.

Mr. John Scorhead thought that the Republicans ought to have two candidates and the Democrats one, and as the office of Treasurer was the second in importance, a Democrat should be nominated for that office.

Mr. William Clark thought it would be proper to allow the Democrats to name their man for Treasurer.

Mr. Alexander King said there were several members of the Democratic City Committee outside, and he thought they should be admitted and allowed to express their views.

This proposition met with great opposition, and was withdrawn.

A motion by Mr. Johnston, that the nomination for Treasurer be restricted to a Democrat, was carried.

The Democrats on the list of candidates for Treasurer were found to be Frank Sellers, George I. Whitney, Chas. E. Speer and Robert Liddell. The nominations were closed on these names, and a vote was taken, which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Sellers.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Controller: Major Biggers, Frank Rahm, Springer Harbaugh, W. G. McCandless, Richard E. Breed, C. W. Batchelor and Major J. F. Denniston.

Dr. Wood said he felt some reluctance in suggesting a name for this office, but it was generally conceded that the South Side should have one of the candidates, and Mr. Bigger, the Cashier of the South Side Savings Bank, was an excellent man.

Judge Mellon thought that as Springer Harbaugh had a good claim to be voted for, he should secure this cheap and sure protection.

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perquisites often to fifteen per cent. on the taxes collected, and it is not known how much he makes.

Dr. Wood's amendment was lost.

Mr. Follansbee moved that the figures on salaries in the resolutions be stricken out.

Mr. Johnston opposed the motion. He had conversed with a prominent manufacturer who said he would have nothing to do with the movement if it confined itself to generalities. He had no doubt that would be the opinion of the public generally. He then moved that the salary of the Mayor be fixed at $4,000. The amendment prevailed, and the report as amended was adopted.

It was suggested that the candidates, if elected, would not be bound by the action of this committee—that if the law gave them greater salaries they could pocket the same.

Judge Mellon—We only mean by our action that our candidates will accept the offices at the salaries mentioned. Of course, if the law fixes the salaries at a greater amount they would be fools if they did not accept the same.

Mr. "Tony" Keating thought the resolutions bound the candidates not to take a greater amount than that mentioned. If the law fixed the salaries higher they would have to turn over the excess to the Treasury.

The committee appointed to notify General Moorhead of his nomination reported that the gentleman was out of the city. Mr. Sellers accepted the nomination. Dr. Wood said Mr. Bigger would accept.

The committee to notify candidates was continued.

Judge Mellon—We have not yet finished our work. We have not heard from all the candidates, and we should also shape our policy so as to draw votes from both parties. We must either induce or seduce our Democratic friends to support our ticket.

Adjourned.

An expression of opinion on the action of the committee was called for.

Mr. Keating said the sub-committee from the Democratic City Executive Committee had expressed themselves as personally satisfied with the nominations, but they feared they would not be able to control their committees in the matter.

Mr. Bigham—While I would prefer our nominees, yet I am willing to yield a point in order to harmonize both parties. If our action to-day is not satisfactory we should have a further conference.

Alexander King said that some of the Democratic committee were down on the ticket; they were dissatisfied because they were not permitted to have a voice in the nominations.

A judge Mellon said he did not know why they were dissatisfied, as there was one flaming Democrat on the ticket.

Mr. Clark said that if the ticket was not satisfactory the Democrats on this committee were responsible. The Democratic candidate for Treasurer was the choice of the committee.

Dr. Wood said that as far as he was concerned personally the ticket met with his hearty approval. He was willing to sink politics in this campaign. He declined to take upon himself the responsibility of nominating a candidate that was not the choice of the Democratic party. He thought the representatives of the party should have been permitted to name the candidate for Treasurer.

Mr. Sellers said he had been placed on the ticket as a Democrat, and there was no reason to suppose that he would not support him. He was as good a Democrat as any man in the house; he was on the ticket and intended to remain on it, and he didn't propose to be dictated to by anybody.

Mr. Hallman said, as a matter of courtesy, the Democrats in waiting below should have been informed of the action of the committee, but as to asking them if they approved of that action, he was opposed to any such proceeding. There were two Republicans on the ticket, and the committee might with the same propriety be asked to consult the Republican party as to the nomination of its candidates for Mayor and Controller.

Dr. Wood said the only question with him was whether the nominations made here would prevent the Democrats from making a nomination. If they should, a straight ticket the regular Republican ticket will be elected.

Mr. Sellers—I have talked to many Democrats and I think they are satisfied with the ticket made by us to-day.

The committee adjourned to meet on Wednesday at half-past two P. M.

THE POLICE TROUBLES.

Communication from Ex-Chief Hartzell—Affidavit of Officer O'Mara.

The following was published in the *Leader* yesterday afternoon:

Mr. Editor—Mayor McCarthy insists upon blackening my character for an evident purpose. The charge made against me, inspired by Roger O'Mara, (as I have good reason to believe) of appropriating to my own use money ($9 25) "belonging to another party," placed in my custody as Mayor's clerk; no one better knows than the Mayor himself could not at any time have been sustained. A receipt was never made of me for the money by the person to whom it belonged, and from whom it was alleged to have been stolen. No information was made in the case, but the money was held until the rightful owner appeared. The money is now in the hands of Miss Emma A. Johnson, of First avenue, from whom it was original. This imposition may not suit Roger O'Mara and the Mayor, but in this instance I did not consult their wishes.

WILLIAM M. HARTZELL.

PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1877.

This brings with following

AFFIDAVIT OF ROGER O'MARA.

COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss.
CITY OF PITTSBURGH. }

Before James Black, a magistrate in and for the city of Pittsburgh, came Roger O'Mara, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That in the month of October or November, 1875, the sum of twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents ($29 25) was placed in my hands by Emma Johnson, for the purpose of discovering the owner and returning it to him; that I, the said deponent, am a police officer. The money was placed in the hands of Wm. M. Hartzell, Chief of Police, by deponent, and by him placed in an envelope and sealed. He gave it to Mr. Hartzell in his official capacity as Mayor's clerk. After the lapse of a year, failing to find the owner, I spoke to the Mayor as to what should be done with it. He said to return it to the party who gave it to me, that as the owner had not been found, that as the county to give it to. This was spoke to Clerk Metzgar about it, and he replied he did not know anything about it, but supposed the money was in the safe. I was then informed that Mr. Metzgar spoke to Mr. Hartzell in regard to the money, when Mr. Hartzell came to me and said: "You get me a receipt and I will pay the money." I got the receipt from Emma Johnson and brought it to Mr. Hartzell. He (Hartzell) then said: "Keep it for three or four days, and I will see if I can get the money up to-night. He then said: "I have got to pay it; keep the receipt and I will pay you on Monday." Monday came and I called for the money. I got the receipt from Emma Johnson, and reported the fact to Mayor

ROGER O'MARA.

Sworn to, before me, this 2nd day of February, 1877.

Alderman.

PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1877.

I have read the affidavit of Roger O'Mara, and, as far as it refers to me, it is correct.

EMMA A. JOHNSTONE.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Organization for 1877—Election of Officers

The Board of Health organized last evening for 1877, all members being present.

The new members, Messrs. Jared M. Brush, F. P. Graham and W. W. Logan, were duly admitted.

Organization was then had for the ensuing year by the re-election of Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., as President, Dr. W. J. Asdale as Secretary, and the choice of Dr. A. Arthurs as Treasurer.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and Hon. H. H. McCormick was re-elected Solicitor.

A motion to increase the number of inspectors from three to six was objected to as being inexpedient and unnecessary, and it was declared out of order, as the regulations provide for only three.

Attention was called to the fact that the regulations provided for certain additions to the number when found necessary.

The following nominations for the three positions were made: J. J. Lawson, W. G. McCord, George Chambers, Frank O'Brien, Thos. Harding, James G. Hunter, Alfred Marliatt and Frank Loseknamm.

On the first ballot, the old inspectors, Messrs. Hunter, Harding and Lawson were chosen.

In view of the prevalence of small-pox Dr. Asdale moved to elect three temporary inspectors, for sixty days, as provided by the regulations.

Considerable discussion was had and the motion was lost.

The salaries of the officers were then fixed as follows: Solicitor, $400; inspectors, $800 each and temporary inspectors $50 per month.

Dr. Thomas moved a reconsideration which carried and then moved that a reduction of ten per cent upon the above rates be made. This was lost.

Further discussion took place on the question of additional temporary inspector on account of the prevalence of small-pox, and it was decided to elect two. On the first ballot F. C. O'Brien was chosen and on the third ballot W. C. McCord.

On motion the second and fourth Fridays of each month at 7½ o'clock P. M. were decided upon for regular meetings.

The application of John Becker for license to clean cess pools was referred to the Sanitary committee.

Adjourned.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Organization of Committees—Routine Business.

Several of the Pittsburgh Council committees met and organized for the year, yesterday, as follows:

CITY SURVEYS.

The Survey Committee met at two P. M. and on motion of Mr. Baum, Mr. W. F. Bailey was chosen chairman, unanimously. City Engineer Dempster nominated Mr. E. M. Bigelow as Chief of the Survey Corps, and he was unanimously confirmed. A petition for a change of location of Fisk street, and communication from Mr. G. B. Miller, objecting to Mr. D. H. Fralichs' plan of lots in the Twenty-second ward, were received and filed. An ordinance changing the location of Eveline street, from Penn to Liberty avenue, was ordered. The pay roll for January, $385, was approved. It was decided to ask for an appropriation of $3,500 for the year. The committee, after fixing the 1st and 3d of each month at 2:30 P. M. as the time for regular meetings, adjourned.

CITY PROPERTY.

The City Property Committee met and elected Captain W. B. Hunter Chairman.

Messrs. Hunter, Neeb, Kirchner and Barckley were appointed a committee to fix the amount of appropriation to be asked for the year. On motion of Mr. Neeb, the janitor and other employees about the Hall were continued. The January pay roll, amounting to $570, was approved, and a number of bills were referred to the sub-committees yet to be appointed, after which the committee adjourned.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Police Committee met in one of the Council Chambers, and Mr. John N. Neeb was chosen Chairman. The second and fourth of each month, at 7:30 P. M., was fixed as the time for the regular meetings. Messrs. McCandless, Foley and Thomas were appointed a committee to figure up the appropriation to be asked for. Petitions, &c., from the Mayor's office, as already published, were received and filed. The nominations of Henry Best, Patrick Fay, Daniel Bolanan, Samuel D. Hughes and Wm. J. Ross as policemen were read and Mr. Fay, the only one present, was confirmed. A number of resignations were accepted and other changes approved. The pay roll for January, $16,346 18, and bills amounting to $189 16, were approved and several bills were referred.

Adjourned.

Seasonable.

Gildenfenny & Co., No. 75 Fifth avenue, have a very large assortment of valentines, embracing all styles; new fashions in fine stationery, put up in elegant boxes: all the new paper-covered novels, including "The Sun-Maid" and William Black's "Madcap Violet;" all the monthlies and quarterlies, foreign and home made; Tennyson's last dramatic poem, "Harold," in the Lakeside, only ten cents; all the editions of Bliss' hymns, all the pictorial, story, classic and sporting papers; all kinds of Albums, stereoscopes and views, photographs and frames, pocketbooks and notions without end. Call and see them.

MRS. BROPHY, of Allegheny, is making anxious inquiries after her son, Patrick Brophy, who, when last heard from was in Central Illinois. A man of the same name was drowned in the Ohio river, at Louisville, several days ago, and she fears it is her son.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER.

Remonstrance Against Proposed Legislation.

The following petition presented to the Legislature will be read with interest at this time, and is important to every citizen of the Commonwealth. It tends to explain the difficulties and excitements in the otherwise peaceful and prosperous little municipality of Verona, in this county. Even that little borough is between twenty thousand and thirty thousand dollars in debt and has but little to show for it. Her bonds have been issued on, not sold for cash at par, as required by law, and are being hawked in the stores for trade at seventy and eighty cents. This tells the story.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

We, the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of the borough of Verona, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent that a bill designed as "An Act of the House of Representatives, No. 21," has passed one reading, which said bill provides "That all bonds or certificates of indebtedness heretofore issued by any municipality other than cities of the first and second and third class, for the purpose of erecting buildings for the general purposes of said municipalities, or any of them, or for the construction, repairing and superintending of any building authorized to be erected *by any ordinance* of any of said municipalities, or for purchasing lands for such purposes in pursuance of *supposed authority* under the charters of said municipalities or any of them, and of certain acts of Assembly relating thereto, be and the same are hereby made legal and valid in every particular.

"That any or all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

Your petitioners are informed and believe that the proposed legislation in the bill No. 21, although it purports to be a general law for the whole State, was introduced into your honorable bodies by the late Burgess and Council of the borough of Verona, or some of them, for the purpose of legalizing and rendering valid their unwarranted, unjust and illegal acts, while they exercised the functions of municipal officers.

Your petitioners represent that the bonds and certificates, sought to be legalized by this proposed act, were issued by these officers who now seek legislation to screen them from the consequences of their illegal acts, after the most earnest remonstrance of the citizens of said borough, and also after repeated injunctions issued out of our courts restraining their illegal and unwarranted action in making and issuing said bonds.

Your petitioners are informed and believe, and expect to be able to prove in court at the proper time, that these bonds and certificates of indebtedness, or a portion of them, were disposed of for the benefit of some of the officers of the borough, and for property illegally transferred to the borough; which in truth and in fact belonged to some of its officers.

We believe that this bill is in violation of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the Constitution of the State.

One of the greatest evils and burdens the people of this State, and of every municipality in the nation, has been caused by the unwarranted robbery of the people by and through municipal securities.

We believe that this bill is not asked to be passed to cure defects or oversights, but for the purpose of effecting the wrong—fraud.

We therefore pray your honorable bodies not to allow said bill to become a law, and we will ever pray, &c.

John H. Dalzell, James Dalzell, J. D. Irons, J. R. Fraunfelter, John L. Frost, Edward Kamp, Thomas Granber, William T. Watt, William Kipp, John Kipp, J. A. McConnell, M. M. Eaton, James Cochran, Caleb Sloss, J. C. Williams, J. Trotter, James B. D. Meeds, John McD. Gressan, J. Hastings, William Brass, William Miller, James W. Henderson.

Lectures on Chemistry.

On next Friday evening, and on Monday evening, February 12th, Francis C. Phillips, Professor of Chemistry at the Western University, will repeat his lectures on Experimental Chemistry. This in consequence of numerous additions to the evening class lately formed at the University, and in view of the fact that applications are still being made.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

There was a big and a jolly audience at Library Hall, last evening, when "Humpty Dumpty" was given the second time by Nick Roberts' excellent company. It proves to be one of the best pantomimic entertainments ever given here. There are very few stale things in it, nearly every trick being new and pleasing. Grimaldi Adams is a splendid clown and is ably seconded and abetted by Charles H. Adams and Wash Antonio, as well as by the company generally. The several acts in the burlesque are clever, including song-and-dance business, a jig by two young ladies, and acrobatic feats by the Siegrist children. The last named, three little fellows, are particularly meritorious mention, as surpassing any performers of their age ever seen here. The transformation scene was very good.

"Humpty Dumpty" will be repeated for the last time this afternoon and evening. No parent who has the time and money to spare should fail to take his children to see it.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

For Mr. E. T. Stetson's benefit last evening, he produced his new sensational play of "The Boss," which is a really clever work of its class, and also superior to the average "fire" piece. The same bill will be repeated this afternoon. This evening, his last appearance, a double bill will be given, commencing with "Nick of the Woods," all of which can be seen for the low prices prevalent on "People's Nights."

Next on the list of attractions comes Mr. E. L. Davenport, in his one-night forte, Booth's Theater, New York, and Gilbert's new play, "Dan'l Druce." Mr. Davenport considers his impersonation of *Dan'l Druce*, the blacksmith, as his best conceived and embodied one of the best characterizations known to the modern stage.

As already announced, the Opera House company will play on Monday and Tuesday evenings next in Connellsville. Special excursion trains will be run in order to give the people of that section a chance to attend.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Cattle—Receipts 1,240 head. Shipments 3,000 head. Market dull and weak; 10@15c lower; best offers not at steers at $3 00@4 20.

Hogs—Receipts 15,000 head. Shipments 2,000 head. Market dull, weak and 5@15c lower; best shipping $6 30@6 50; light $5 80@6 00; medium to good heavy $5 70@6 20.

Sheep—Receipts 350 head. Market quiet but firm for best.

BUFFALO, February 2.—Cattle—Receipts 1,292 head; total for the week 7,497 head. No sales to day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 25 cars to be forwarded for shipment, which leaves the yards bare of stock.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 2,000 head; total for the week 16,000 head. Market quiet and prices weak; sales 3 cars fair to good sheep at $4 80@5 20; 1 car stockers, averaging 76 lbs, at $5 75; 1 car spring lambs, $7 25.

Hogs—Receipts 1,450 head; total for the week 8,000 head. Market dull and 5@10c lower; good, 100 lb. Yorkers, at $6 25; 4 cars light and 2 cars heavy unsold.

Chicago Closing Board.

CHICAGO, February 2.—At the close this afternoon wheat closed unchanged but firmer; $1 03@1 03½ cash; $1 03@1 03¼ February; $1 07@1 07¼ March; and $1 12½ April. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork firm and higher; $16 00@16 12½ March; $16 32½ April. Lard firmer and a shade higher; 10 02½@10 05 March.

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—Market dull, nominal and lower; middling 12½@12½c. Savannah—Market dull and low; middling 12½c. Mobile—Market weak and irregular; middling 12c. Galveston—Market nominal; middling 12c.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, February 2, 1877.

The steamer Emma Graham laid up eight hours last night for fog and smoke. She arrived here at 9 A. M. and laid up. Too smoky and foggy to run. She has on board the biggest trip of the season. Very heavy ice running out of Beaver.

Collision of the Charles Morgan and Aggie.

CAIRO, February 2.—Last night the steamer Charles Morgan ran into the little steamer Aggie, below Osceola. Charles McCarthy, a deck passenger, who was asleep on a cotton bale was so badly crushed that he died soon after landing here. Another deck passenger was slightly hurt and a third is missing, supposed to have jumped overboard. Names unknown. All three were passengers on the Aggie. It seems that the Captain of Aggie, who was at the wheel, after responding to the Morgan's signal to pass became confused and tried to pass on the side opposite to that indicated by the signals and ran across the Morgan's bow, when too late for the latter to avoid a collision. The damage to the boats is not very serious.

Break of the Ice Blockade at St. Louis —Damage to Property—Preparing to Resume Navigation.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—After being icebound for fifty-six days, the river finally burst its bands between ten and eleven this morning, and the ice has been passing the city but not in great quantities ever since. Navigation southward is resumed and steamers will prepare for business to-morrow. The ice on the western side of Arsenal Island still holds fast, but will no doubt break up and run out